

WEST POINT LIFE.

THE MILL THAT GRINDS OUT YOUNG OFFICERS.

Work in Plenty for Cadets—They Learn to Obey Before They Command—In Barrack and Tent.

EVERY one who travels for the first time along the beautiful Hudson between New York and Albany asks for West Point, and is disappointed, says Charles Hine in the St. Louis Republic, to find how little of interest can be seen from the boat or train. The United States Military Academy is on a broad plateau several hundred feet above the river and the railroad. It is well worth one's while, however, to stop off at West Point and proceed up the gradually ascending road to "the plain," which on a large scale corresponds to the usual college campus. Here the visitor finds a little world peculiar to itself. Nature and man have co-operated to make one of earth's most beautiful spots one of its most useful as well. Shut in by the Highlands of the Hudson, which rise in the rear of the grounds like small mountains, the military cadet learns the rudiments of the art of war amid the most peaceful surroundings. So quiet is the place that the casual visitor fancies the cadet must float as lazily through the academy as does the flag in the breeze.

Could the visitor follow the cadet from reveille until taps he would conclude that the latter has a great deal to do besides wearing fine clothes and dancing the german. The writer has labored sixteen hours a day on the farm, but never in the busiest agricultural season did he work as he did while a cadet at West Point. To understand fully how this is true one must follow out in detail the comprehensive system requiring the great amount of work that the cadet is called upon to perform.

West Point, in view of its unique position in the educational world, has a system peculiarly its own. The line at which it divides from other great institutions is that it pays its students a small salary to cover all their expenses,

transcends examinations, and only about fifty per cent. of those who are admitted are successful in graduating, so that every year or two the Congressman is apt to find himself with a cadet appointment to bestow on some boy residing in his district, and between the age of seventeen and twenty-two.



PLUME BATTERY.

The President has the appointment of one cadet from the District of Columbia and ten from the United States at large. The "at large" appointments are usually given to the sons of army and navy officers, who, from the nature of their position, do not, as a rule, remain long enough in one place to acquire the necessary local residence. There are usually four or five hundred applications for each of the cadet appointments at the President's disposal.

Those candidates who pass the entrance examinations are admitted in June, and immediately upon reporting at West Point are put under military discipline, which, as long as they remain at the academy, never relaxes. These new arrivals are known in cadet parlance as "boats," and the separate part of cadet barracks to which the so-called animals are assigned rejoices in the name of "boast barracks." Here for a few weeks the new cadets live under supervision of an army officer, and in the immediate charge of cadet officers detailed for their instruction. Drills, marching and formations keep them busy from morning until night. The old cadets go into camp on a corner of the grounds about the middle of June. In July the new cadets follow, and camp is maintained until the end of August. Meanwhile, the new cadets have become full-fledged fourth-class men, and are now known as "plebes," a name which clings to them until the following June, or a whole year. A

those parts of the system which apply to officers alike. Unless failure in examinations causes a cadet to be discharged from the service sooner, he does not, in general, leave West Point for two years from the time he enters. He then receives a furlough for two months and a half and goes to enjoy the comforts and freedom of home, all of the more appreciated by reason of long absence. The furlough summer is all too short, so pleasantly do the days fly. The released cadet enjoys every moment of his liberty. What other people regard as a matter of course he considers the greater luxury. To be able to sit in a rocking chair, to wear civilian clothing, to have pockets in which to put his hands, to be able occasionally to lie in bed in the morning, all these privileges are to him the same of bliss. At West Point the railroad station at the foot of the hill is "off limits" for cadets, and to go to a station every day of his furlough if he likes, to get on a train and take a trip, is, indeed, purchasing a through ticket to the seventh heaven.



FLIRTATION WALK.

The first year cadets constitute what is officially the fourth class, but "the plebe class" is the name generally applied. The next year this becomes the third or "yearling" class, its members being termed "yearlings" for the length of their stay at the academy thus far. A cadet goes through a "plebe camp" and a "yearling camp," but at the end of "yearling camp" he does not begin his third year with a camp. This is his summer off. He becomes a second classman, and, leaving the other three classes to make up the camp, his class goes on furlough, whence its unofficial designation as the "furloughman" to resume student and barracks life the first of September, and when summer rolls around again he goes to "first class camp," for, having arrived at the dignity of his senior year he acquires to use any except the official designation of "first class." Toward the end of the year his is spoken of as the graduating class, and at the end of a successful four years he goes on "graduating leave" for three months and a half, at the end of which, as a second lieutenant, he joins his regiment "wherever it may then be," in Maine or Texas, in Alaska or Florida.

It will be noticed that when the colleges give summer vacations the Military Academy establishes a camp and hangs on to its cadets during three summers out of four. Camp brings a welcome relief after the unbroken Baxter family. She was buried at the Duffield grave yard, Revs Sharp and Price officiating in the burial service.

Died: near the head of Brown's Creek, May 9th, of a lingering illness, Mrs. Lizzie McCartney sister of Mrs. Peter McCartney, aged about 81 years.

Obituary.

Sarah Jane Hannah Barlow, daughter of Joseph Hannah the first settler on the Old Field Fork of Elk, was born April 25th, 1804, she joined the church at an early age. She was married to Josiah Barlow January 30th, 1848. She was a consistent Christian. After suffering many months she departed this life April 13, 1894, aged 89 years, 11 months, and 23 days. She leaves a husband, brother, three children and many friends to mourn their loss.

Important Notice!

I have just come from Baltimore where I bought a new truck or very good, cheap, good. For selling goods, boxes, stoves and all other goods kept in a country store. I bought them at half their price and will sell them for cash or on credit. All come and see my truck.

JAMES BUCKLE.

his side, ready to spring up at a moment's notice to repel the real or imaginary attack of an enemy that may happen along. This enemy is usually the inspecting officer, who comes around once or twice during the night and turns the guard out, to the great disgust of all concerned.

During the camp three hops are held during each week. They last only two hours, but make up in hearty, enthusiastic enjoyment what they lack in length. The girls are relatives of the officers and cadets or visitors at the post, and come from all parts of the country. In spite of the guard and other duty the cadet in camp finds considerable time for happy strolls around "flirtation walk" with some girl friend, and adds, perhaps, his romance to the many secrets which the historic old rocks keep for those who have gone before. He is usually able to attend a couple of hops every week, but sometimes, when he is most anxious to go, he will be unexpectedly detailed for guard in place of a man who has been taken sick. On the department of philosophy will decide that it is a beautiful night for part of the first class to have practical astronomy. As a soldier he can only obey, and with a telescope for a partner and the crickets for an orchestra he goes to his task trying, like Aeneas of old, to read in the stars what career the future has in store for him.

An Iron Arithmetician.

A recent foreign letter told of the success in London of an American invention called the "Arithmetician." The Westminster Budget says of it:

In general appearance the machine is not at all unlike the typewriter, but its internal construction appears to be considerably more complex. Yet it is declared that it is almost impossible for it to get out of order. The surface consists, as is the case of the typewriter, of a sloping keyboard, composed of keys or buttons corresponding to the various numerals. By pressing down these any amount desired, from £1,000,000 to a penny, can be printed by means of types, operating through an ink ribbon on the paper, which is fixed on the back of the machine. Line after line of figures can be printed this way, pounds, shillings and pence falling into their proper places according as the respective keys are pressed down, and then at the end, in virtue of some mysterious mechanism, which seems nothing less than miraculous to the uninitiated, you pull a lever and your sum is done. Each column of figures is correctly added up, giving, of course, the sum total of all the amounts, is printed in its proper place underneath.



THE MECHANICAL ARITHMETICIAN.

How the thing is done it is impossible to explain in detail, but the principle seems to be that in the case of each column of figures the machine keeps a record of the number of figures which have been printed or given out, so to speak, and is so able to announce at any given time the total which must be placed at the foot of each column. With one single column of figures this might not seem so very remarkable, but the marvelous point about the machine under notice is that, in addition to adding up correctly, it executes with unflinching precision that more or less delicate operation of carrying forward. Thus if the total of the present column amounts to say, 66, it mainly records the old 64 and carries forward the 2, adding them without turning a hair (if one may use so disrespectful an expression) to the shifting column, and repeating the same thing of course, with the shillings in their turn and with each column of the present. No wonder the machine took a lifetime to construct.

No Went to the Circus.

One day there was a circus in town and the children lay by the Atlantic Coast, as he was carrying the old Henry W. clearly down, said:

"Why don't you go, then?" asked

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HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

PALATABLE SOUP MEAT.

Although soup meat is obtained not a very nutritious food, it certainly would be more palatable at the table if served with a hot or cold sauce, as it is in many well-to-do French households. A hot sauce, good for the soup meat, or other boiled beef, is made from a cupful of stock, thickened with flour and butter rubbed together, and seasoned with a tablespoonful of vinegar, and salt, pepper, and fine herbs to taste.—New York Post.

CELERY SOUP.

Put a seal bone to boil in one quart of water. After skimming it well put in one pint of celery, cut up very fine, two tablespoonfuls of rice, one onion, one teaspoonful of celery salt. Let this boil until reduced to a pint. Take out the meat and pass the soup through a colander, mashing and extracting as much of the puree as possible, passing the stock through it two or three times. Boil a quart of milk separately, rub two tablespoonfuls of flour in a half a cup of butter, add this to the boiled milk. After cooking it a few minutes add the milk to the celery puree and serve at once, mixing milk and puree well.—New York World.

BAKED MACARONI.

One-quarter pound of macaroni, one-quarter pound of grated cheese, one-half cup of cream, one tablespoonful of butter; salt and pepper. Break the macaroni in convenient lengths, put it in a two-quart kettle and nearly fill the kettle with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt and boil rapidly twenty-five minutes (the rapid boiling prevents the macaroni from sticking together), drain in a colander, then throw into cold water to blanch for ten minutes, then drain again into the colander. Put a layer of the macaroni in the bottom of a baking dish, then a layer of cheese, then a sprinkling of salt and pepper, then another layer of macaroni, and so continue until all is used, having the last layer macaroni. Cut the butter in small bits, distribute them evenly over the top, add the cream and bake until a golden brown (about twenty minutes), then serve very quick oven. Serve in the dish in which it was baked.—New York Telegram.

BEEF STEW.

Two pounds of beef, the round, flank or any cheap part (if there is bone in it, two and a half pounds will be required), one onion, two slices of carrot, two of turnip, one potato, three tablespoonfuls of flour, salt, pepper and a generous quart of water. Cut all the fat from the meat and put it in a stew-pan; fry gently for ten or fifteen minutes. In the meantime cut the meat in small pieces and season well with salt and pepper, and then sprinkle over it two tablespoonfuls of flour. Cut the vegetables in small pieces and put in the pot with the fat. Fry them five minutes, stirring well, to prevent burning. Now put in the meat and move it about in the pot until it begins to brown, then add the quart of boiling water. Cover, let it boil up once, skin and fat back where it will just bubble for two and a half hours. Add the potatoes cut in thin slices, and one tablespoonful of flour which mix smooth with half a cupful of cold water, pouring about one-third of the water on the flour at first, and adding the rest when perfectly smooth. Taste to see if the stew is seasoned enough, and if it is not, add more salt and pepper. Let the stew come to a boil again, and cook ten minutes; then add dumplings. Cover tightly and boil rapidly ten minutes longer. Mutton, lamb or veal can be cooked in this manner. When veal is used, fry out two slices of pork, as there will not be much fat on the meat. Lamb and mutton must have some of the fat put aside, as there is so much on these meats that they are otherwise very good.—New York Ledger.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A cloth wet in cold tea and laid across the eyes will allay inflammation.

For bread and pastry have an oven that will in five minutes turn a piece of paper into a crisp crust.

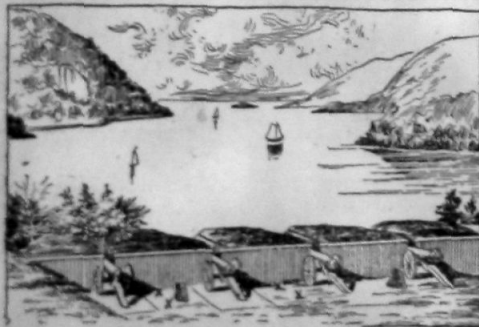
Boiler put into clean pots and well surrounded with charcoal will keep good for twelve months.

In baking bread or rolls put a teaspoon of boiling water into the oven. The steam will keep the crust smooth and tender.

A pinch of sulphate of ammonia dropped in the water in a hyacinth glass just when the flower begins to ring will make the flowers come larger and more deeply colored than without it.

For drying straps, put a pound or two of salt in the pan. This is so useful as the same salt can be used over and over by pouring it through a strainer into a sack kept for the purpose.

Vanillin is growing in favor as an essential for soaps. Take a pint of warm water, add one ounce of vanillin, and when they have been well mixed, add a quantity of soap, rubbing well with a stick, and the liquid will at once become soft and pliable and without impurities in water.



VIEW OF THE HUDSON FROM WEST POINT.

while in the naval case it is the student who does the paying. This fact enables West Point to do about as it pleases, and to withdraw from the institution under that name, coveted privilege. The result is an iron discipline, which, with salutary restrictions, is wisely administered for the best interests of all concerned. It must be remembered that this is a National school, maintained by the people, and that the object is, view in the education of an officer fitted to represent those people in the army, all the more important on account of its small size, which forms the nucleus of their defenders.

By this time the visitor is inquiring about the trim cadet, whom he has seen disappearing around the corner of the barracks in response to the solemn call of a bugle. First of all, how did he become a cadet? He was appointed by the War Department on the recommendation of his Congress-

sharp line separates the plebe from his colleagues of the other three classes. Among his own classmates he is called by his last name, or, if popular, by his first, but to an upper classman he is always "Mister So-and-so. When addressing an older cadet he must always prefix a "Mister" and end up with a sir, and in return he receives the same courtesy with scrupulous exactness. The following dialogue between an old cadet and a plebe after his arrival in camp is of hourly occurrence:

"What is your name, sir?"

"Mr. Smith, sir."

"Where are you from, Mr. Smith?"

"From California, sir."

"Who was your 'pred' (predecessor), sir?"

"Mr. Jones, sir."

"What was your previous condition of servitude, Mr. Smith?"

"I was a student, sir."

Camp drags wearily by for the poor plebe and it is a daily source of wonder to him that he has ever seen any attractions in the profession of arms. He goes to roll call, he is drilled, he is company drill, he is artillery drill. He marches to all of his meals at the mess hall a quarter of a mile away, with a cadet officer at his head directing him to keep back his shoulders, to draw in his chest, to straighten and his knees, to hold up his head, or to correct any and all of the thousand and one minor transgressions of the drill manual in waiting. In addition to the above duties he has to be in immaculate readiness for three meals, both morning and evening. He marches to instruction in swimming and in his dancing lessons. All while he is taught to despise the pleasure of being from his bed as having much more than a right to sleep, do not attend the length that are given during winter. Old democratic Government means that all shall have a fair show and an even chance by looking them each a post to reach it, so that the green, untrained boys shall be as well as the old, experienced ones of their comrades who had been years of preparation.

Having experienced the drill in camp

we have now seen and experienced to



ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Each member of the United States Army is required to have one tablet as a part of his equipment, and such a tablet is distributed to each soldier as he enters the service. The tablet is a small, rectangular piece of metal, and it is used to identify the soldier in the event of his being killed in action. The tablet is also used to identify the soldier in the event of his being captured by the enemy. The tablet is a very important part of the soldier's equipment, and it is one that every soldier should have.

ANDREW PRICE, Editor

The Best Shoes in
the Least Money.

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\$3 SHOE **GENUINE**
WLT.

Superior, Strong, Waterproof, Good Value and at the price.

\$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoes.
 Superior Quality work, wearing twice as long as the

\$3.50 Police shoe, 3 Soles.
 Best in making them and

\$2.50, and \$2 shoes,
 (superior) at the price.

Boys \$2 & \$1.75 (best shoes
 and the best)

LADIES'
\$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75
 Best Dressing, Stylish, Perfect
 fitting and comfortable, found
 in the world, All styles,
 French make, Italian,
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 and party shoes, *etc.*
 Boston, New York,
 San Francisco,
 St. Louis,
 Chicago, *etc.*

THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.

**ALL THE LATEST
 STYLES.**

DEALERS who push the sale of W. L. Douglas shoes gain customers
 which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They are
 offered to us at a low price, and we sell them at great low money by having the power
 convenience of the finest advertisement house, which makes them rapid responders.

For sale by BARLOW & MOORE, Edray.

HOME NEWS

—On Monday night there was a very considerable frost and a good deal of damage was done at various places in the county.

—Mr. George Gibson is building a new house.

—Persons driving to Beverly to take the train and wishing to have their horses well taken care of while absent, can do so by leaving them with Mr. William T. McClintic whose charges are most reasonable. He will meet them at the train.

—The commencement exercises of the Pocahontas Military Academy will take place Thursday evening, June 7, at 8 p. m., at the court house. An interesting time is expected. All are invited.

—Sacramental service at Marlinton next Sunday, at 11 a. m. Preparatory exercises Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The appointment at Hamlin Chapel is changed from the first Sabbath of June to the 3d Sabbath, at 3:30 p. m.

—The first grave made in the Duffield grave yard near Edray was for Henry Brock on Christmas day, 1804. So this burial place has been in use for ninety years. There are now about 125 graves. Among these are the graves of Capt. Wm. Young and John R. Duffield. Wm. Moore and Christenah his wife, the parents of the Rev. James E. Moore of happy memory. Aaron Moore of Greenbrier River is also buried there.

—Mr. Wm. L. Moore of Dilley's Mill has just returned from a two years' sojourn in Montana. He saw some of the Coxeyites arrested for using trains, at Helena. He reports times as serious out West. Much of the time he was at work getting out railroad ties, so he will be interested in the coming industry in our county not long hence.

—On June 6th, at 1:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., the commencement exercises of the Hillsboro Male and Female Academy will take place. Everyone knows of the uniform excellence of these performances in the past and those who are so fortunate as to secure a seat in the same will unite audience room there, will be sure of an enjoyable time. Very interesting programmes have been arranged.

—Sam Freeman, one of our colored friends, and family took a fit the street last Sunday of about 7 miles to this place "to see the ark." The little olive branches seemed quite brisk as they started on the seven mile home stretch. A lunch basket added to the picnic look of the party.

—The weather has been cold out of all proportion even to the hot weather that characterized the first part of the month. Corn that had started nicely was turned yellow and spread out long sickly leaves too large for its stalk in a most aggravating manner. The late warm showers and sun have put new life into it, however. Gardens look very pretty. The wheat crop will be good. We may expect some fruit. Some meadows are big enough to mow and the grass is making wonderful changes in the looks of stock.

—Two prizes, each of \$1.50, were offered by the proprietors of the bowling alley for the best scores in tenpins and "cocked hat" made up till Saturday closing time. Mr. John Brown, of Smith's Camp, won the prize on ten pins, making 125 pins out of a possible 160. Col. H. A. Fisher, of Huntersville, took the other prize on a score of 24 out of a possible 24. "Cocked hat" is a game in which three pins only are set up in a triangle and scored after the three around or "cocked hat" of our ancestors.

—The meetings here are still in progress.

—A very commendable move was made last Sunday evening, in the organization of a young people's Christian Endeavor Society. This is a society that has spread its branches into every nook and cranny of this country and has accomplished much good in keeping the young Christians in touch with the work that is to be theirs most seriously in after life. Our young people are the hope of the future church.

—We have pretty nearly solved the mystery of how we are to get news of the great events of the world before such events have become stale and old. We, that live here, had thought of having pigeons, daily mails, telephones, and steam wagon service but have failed in each. We hoped for everything except a railroad. Now there is a proposed telephone line to be erected by the lumber company operating on William's River, from Camden on the Gauley up the river to the splash dam in Pocahontas, to connect the camps and to control the working of the splashes. From this dam to Marlinton is about 11 miles. Mr. G. B. Horton, when Col. McGraw took him to William's River, measured the distance to the river at the "Penick Meadow" and found it to be just 10 miles. These meadows are flooded in part by the dam and so it cannot be very far below. There are plenty of wealthy people in Marlinton to extend the line to this place.

—The "ark" is now moored at this place and our quiet town is enlivened by the presence of the lumbermen who have their home on board that craft until they have forced the last uncut log into the boom at Ronceverte. It is very much as if this town had had a rip-roaring college set down in it between two days. The lumbermen are about as lively as students. The late high water was sufficient to enable John A. Taylor Esq. to deliver his logs at the mouth of Knapp's Creek, where the drive of Smith, Whitting & Co. strikes the river. In Knapp's Creek, the drive on Sunday put the "rear" within three miles of the river; the next day within one mile. After this the "splash" had to be relied upon. The dam that accumulates the water is near Frost, estimated to be about 25 miles by the creek and 16 miles by the road. This water started at 8 a. m. reaches this place about 2 p. m. Work went on while this water lasted, making together with the time all hands must be present to await the coming of the water, about one fourth of a day. Three such days brought the "rear" into the river. This is the driest season the company has ever experienced. EMBER day brought the last little rain. The "June floods" are now anxiously waited for.

Big Fire At Academy.

Last Sunday morning at 1 o'clock the people of Hillsboro were aroused by the alarm of fire, when it was discovered that the mercantile establishment of Bright & Callison was on fire. Mr. Bright, who lives immediately adjoining his store, was awakened by the explosion of some cartridges. Mrs. Clark's family discovered the fire about the same time, but as the fire had progressed to such an extent that the roof was about to fall in, there was no hope of saving the building. Mr. Bright very courageously rushed in and brought out three barrels of powder. The first one that he picked up blasted his hands and he was obliged to roll it out of the door. The night was very foggy and the fire could be seen only a little way. The presence of a fire proof safe saved the books. Nothing was taken from the building except the powder.

der. With much labor the adjoining buildings were saved. Dr. Eschridge was severely burned about the arms so close was he to the flames, as he worked upon the roof of the dwelling house. The insurance on the goods was \$5,000 with \$1,500 on the building. The loss will be much greater. The origin of the fire is unknown. There had been no fires in the stores of the store for some days. It is thought that some cigar or cigarette stub may have been carelessly thrown in some corner which smoldered away until the flames burst out.

This establishment was one of the principle stores in the county. The owners are wealthy farmers widely known. It was the building occupied by Mr. William H. Overholt for many years.

GRAND FOOT BALL MATCH.

Hillsboro vs. Marlinton.
SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND.

ALL ARE INVITED.
At Marlinton at 2 p. m.

PERSONAL.

Mr. French, a young Englishman has just arrived in Marlinton direct from England, and is stopping with Mr. J. H. G. Wilson.

Miss Phebe Kinkaid, postmistress at Frankford, is visiting friends near Edray and Huntersville, enjoying a much needed vacation.

Mr. D. L. Barlow was in Marlinton last Monday. In the race for the county superintendship he seems to be invincible as no one appears to enter the lists against him.

Dr. Mooman was in Marlinton last week looking up all good Democrats.

Mr. C. Z. Hevner and family were called to Mt. Grace to attend the funeral of that gentleman's father last Sunday.

DIED.

On Swago, Fred the little son of Mr. and Mrs. U. S. McNeill, of diphtheria. This family has but recently moved from Marlinton where Fred was a universal favorite. He was one of the brightest and prettiest of children and the loss comes as a sad blow to a loving father and mother. Our sympathy is with the bereaved parents.

Died: May 23th at his home of Mrs. James Duncan on Stony Creek Mrs. Sarah Duncan, relict of the late Wm Duncan, aged 77 years. She was a daughter of the Col. John Baxter and the last of the pioneer Baxter family. She was buried at the Duffield grave yard, Revs Sharp and Price officiating in the burial service.

Died: near the head of Brown's Creek, May 9th, of a lingering illness, Miss Lizzie McCartney sister of Mr. Peter McCartney, aged about fifty years.

Obituary.

Sarah Jane Hannah Barlow, daughter of Joseph Hannah the first settler on the Old Field Fork of Elk, was born April 25th, 1804; she joined the church at an early age. She was married to Josiah Barlow January 30th, 1848. She was a consistent Christian. After suffering many months she departed this life April 18, 1894, aged 69 yrs., 11 mos. and 23 days. She leaves a husband, brother, three children and many friends to mourn their loss.

Important Notice!

I have just come from Baltimore where I bought a new stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Farming Goods, Shoes, Hats and all other goods kept in a country store. I bought them at hard time prices and will sell them low for cash or good produce. All come and see for yourselves.

JACK MORRIS.

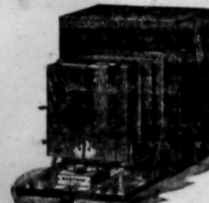
Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 3d day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of Mary M. Pullin vs. J. F. Cutlip, the undersigned special commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, June 19th, 1894, in front of the court house of this county at public auction to the highest bidder, two tracts of land the property of the defendant, J. F. Cutlip, situated in Pocahontas county on Droop Mountain, being the same land conveyed to the said J. F. Cutlip by A. M. Pullin and wife by deed dated on the 24th Feb., 1891, one tract containing 17 1/2 acres and known as the Mt. Murphy tract, and the other tract contains 105 acres and known as the Bruffy tract. The 17 1/2 acres has upon it a comfortable dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings, and the 105 acres is partly cleared and in grass.

Terms of Sale.
Sufficient cash in hand to pay costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid. L. M. MCCLINTIC, Special Commissioner.
I, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, certify that the commissioner above has executed bond as required by law. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

C. B. Swecker, Gen'l Auctioneer and Real-estate Ag't
Lumber, Coal, Mineral and Timber land Farms and Town lots a specialty.
10 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished. P. O. —Jannone, W. Va. or Alexander, W. Va.



The Famous Kodak, a new glass plate camera for 4 x 5 pictures. Can be used with films by the addition of a roll holder. Latest improvements. Finest adjustments, handsome finish. Price, with double plate holder, — \$15.00
EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
(Send for '94 Catalogue.)
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FREE TRIAL. A package of our best Kodak film, sent free to you, with a book of instructions and a list of dealers. No money to be paid. DR. WARD INSTITUTE, 120 N. 3d St., LOUIS, MO.

ECTELBYRD

The Hotel Marlinton by H. A. Yeager has recently changed hands and is now under new management.

RATES.
Meals 25c.
Per day \$1.00 & 1.25
Per month \$15.00
Table board \$12.00

Special arrangements can be made with visiting lawyers for rooms as offices during the courts.

THE STABLE

has been thoroughly cleaned and fixed up, and is in charge of a competent man. Special arrangements can be made for keeping horses. Marlinton. A. M. Byrd, Prop.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

Terms.

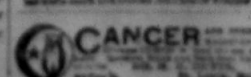
per day 1.00
per meal 25
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Good accommodations for boarders at 75 cents per food.

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Good for all Diseases of HORSES, CATTLE, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, HOGS, SHEEP etc.
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KENTUCKY JACKS.

I will stand my two famous Kentucky Jacks for this season as follows, one in the upper end of Pocahontas and one in the lower end.

At \$10 insurance, or two mares for \$18. or the season at \$6.

I obligate myself to buy all colts raised from my mares at from \$25 to \$40.

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Treat all diseases of horses.

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HORSES FOR SALE AND RENT.

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